SUPPLEMENT TO "CANADA LANCET."

TRINITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Trinity Alumni Association was held in Convocation Hall, Trinity University, April 7th.

Vice President Dr. T. H. Stark, occupied the chair.

The report of the secretary, Dr. Elias Clouse, showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition. The report recommended, among other things, the establishing of an annual alumni prize to the member presenting the most meritorious essay on some subject in medicine.

The following officers were elected for the coming year :---

President, Dr. J. C. Mitchell, Enniskillen; Vice-Presidents-Western Ontario, Dr. J. W. S. Mc-Cullough, Alliston; Eastern Ontario, Dr. Douglas, Cobourg; Toronto, Dr. Allan Baines; Quebec, Dr. Astley, Quion; New Brunswick, Dr. Wade, St. Andrews; Nova Scotia, Dr. Fraser, Halifax; Prince Edward Island, Dr. C. A. McPhail, Summerside; Manitoba, Dr. W. A. Thompson, Douglas; British Columbia, Dr. E. A. Hall, Victoria; United States, Dr. Williams, Saginaw; Treasurer, Dr. Pepler, Toronto; Secretary, Dr. Elias Clouse, Toronto; Assistant Secretary, Dr. J. G. Wishart, Toronto; Graduates' representative, Dr. F. H. Stark; Faculty representative, Dr. D. J. Fother ingham; Auditor, Dr. H. B. Anderson.

Dr. N. A. Powell and Dr. J. MacMaster gave a demonstration of shadowgraphy by the "X" rays of Röentgen.

Dr. N. A. Powell outlined the modus operandi of the production of the pictures, pointing out the special apparatus needed. He presented shadowgraphs of screws and nails which had been driven into pieces of wood, a Murphy button, a calculus from the bladder, a pair of intestinal clamps, two bullets 45 calibre, and two coins, which they had to borrow. The exposure was made under a bell jar, and lasted two minutes.

He then referred to the surgical conditions in

which the rays might be useful as a means of diagnosis.

Dr. J. MacMaster said that the storage cells used produced a current of 143 volts which transmitted to the secondary coil gave a current of from 12 to 200 thousand volts. The interruptions num bered from 400 to 450 per minute. The Crooke's tube, he explained, was a glass bulb from which the air had been exhausted until only one-millionth of an atmosphere remained. The current passing through this tube produced the cathode rays These striking against the glass make an inflor esence. They could be deflected like ordinary light Ordinary light when passed through a prism gave various visible colors of the spectrum. But at each end there were invisible rays-the infra-red and the ultra-violet. The infra-red produced heat, while the ultra-violet were actinic. These ultra-violet rays were in certain respects like the cathode rays

Issuing from the bulb directly opposite the cathode rays come the "X" rays. Some suppose them to be produced by the collision of the cathode rays on the glass, setting up certain pulsations in the glass, or molecular vibrations of the ether between the molecules of the glass. Others suppose the action takes place outside entirely. One school believes that they are simple rays, in many respects like light rays, consisting of short vibra. tions of ether. Another school holds to the view that the molecules of air left in the tube becoming highly charged with electricity, become split up, owing to their bi-polar condition, the positive going to the negative pole and being repelled, and produce the rays by striking against the tube directly opposite.

Dr. Teskey then read a paper on "Some Special Cases of Appendiceal Abscess." He said he felt like apologizing for presenting a subject about which so much had been said. It seemed to him that there was nothing about it with which they were not all familiar. He reported two cases